

SEVEN ARMY MEN DIED IN PLUNGE

And Eleven Others Hurt as
Automobile Went Off
a Bridge

IN AVOIDING CRASH
WITH POLICE PATROL

Heavily Loaded Truck With
Soldiers Turned Over
in Falling

Alexandria, Va., July 12.—Army authorities early today had not made public the names of two captains and five privates who met death in Greater Hunt Creek, near here, about 1 o'clock this morning when a truck in which they were returning to Camp Humphreys from Alexandria plunged from a bridge over the creek. Eleven others, comprising the remainder of the 18 men in the truck, all of whom were seriously injured, were in the hospital at the camp and their names also were withheld.

The heavily-laden truck was passing over the bridge when it met a rapidly moving military police patrol. The driver of the former vehicle attempted to swerve to one side to give the police the right of way when the truck got out of control and plunged through the bridge railing to the creek, 12 feet below. It turned over in falling, and most of its occupants were crushed beneath it on the rocks or in the mud.

TWO HUGE HANGARS

Are to Be Erected Soon Under New Naval Appropriation Bill.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—Acting under specific authority granted in the new naval appropriation bill, the navy department soon will start construction on two of the largest dirigible hangars in the world. Rear Admirals Taylor and Parks, heads of the bureau of construction and repairs and yards and docks, respectively, today had instructions to speed up the preparation of the working plans, as an expenditure of about \$3,500,000 for two hangars to house flying machines of the Zeppelin type has been authorized. They will be located on the seaboard, probably in New Jersey, and possibly on the same site.

Ground area necessary for the construction of a double hangar will be about one square mile. Each hangar will be about 800 feet long, 250 feet wide and from 150 to 200 feet high. It is probable that all steel construction will be used and officials estimate that from six to eight months will be needed for their erection.

Provision for the purchase abroad of a Zeppelin type airship at a cost not to exceed \$2,500,000 is made in the naval bill, and the construction in this country of a similar machine at a cost of \$1,500,000. It is probable that the machine purchased abroad will be of the British R.34 model, although larger. It probably will be flown to this country by an American crew, the only other alternative being to attempt to tow it by cables made fast to a ship. Negotiations looking to the purchase have already been entered into with foreign nations.

After experiments with the foreign craft the construction of an improved American-built machine will be started. Secretary Daniels said that he had no further statement to make regarding the rumored trans-Pacific flight. Naval officers believe, however, that such a flight will be attempted shortly after the navy comes into possession of its first cruising dirigible.

MAY NOT BE SEAT OF LEAGUE.

If Switzerland Fails to Accept, Some Other Place Than Geneva Will Be Named.

Paris, July 12.—If Switzerland does not adhere to the league of nations within two months after the league is in operation, L'Intransigeant says it understands, the seat of the league will not be maintained at Geneva.

Switzerland, the newspaper adds, has declared officially that if Germany is not admitted to the league without excessive delay, Switzerland will leave the league if she has entered it. The allied powers have replied to this declaration, it is said, but the reply has not been made public.

HERE'S PLANT NO LIVING THING WILL TOUCH

One of the most interesting plants we have in the Atlantic states is the Virginia wild ginger. It is found in both the Virginias and as far south as Georgia. There are several other species in the Atlantic states as far south as Florida and northward to Connecticut. The plant grows in very hilly and wooded places, says the American Forestry Magazine, and is easily recognized by its kidney-shaped leaves and curious purplish brown flowers. These flowers grow one to a stem. No living thing will eat its bitter leaves and you rarely see the flower unless you hunt for it, for they hide themselves out of sight if possible. The readers of this newspaper can obtain free detailed advice about plant and tree care by writing to the American Forestry association at Washington, D. C.



Not a bit of this
splendid food is
wasted—it's eat-
able to the last
atom.

"There's a Reason" for
Grape-Nuts



Resinol

would help your
poor complexion

Does a poor complexion stand between you and popularity—good times—success? Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap do not work miracles, but they do make red, rough, pimply skins, clearer, fresher, and more attractive. Use them regularly, for a few days and see how your complexion improves. Sold by all druggists.

FRUIT GROWERS WANT SHIPS.

To Carry Product from Porto Rico to United States and Other Countries.

San Juan, July 12 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Fruit growers of Porto Rico have asked the Emergency Fleet corporation to equip 100 steamers as refrigerators to carry fruit not only between Porto Rico and the mainland, but between the United States, South America and European countries. The fruit growers have submitted to the corporation a memorandum saying that each ship should have from 100,000 to 200,000 cubic feet of refrigeration space. They assert that last year they lost more than \$500,000 on their products because of insufficient tonnage and because none of it was equipped with even partial refrigeration facilities. The statement declares that, aside from the lines engaged in the banana-carrying trade, the United States has not more than a dozen partly equipped insulated refrigerators.

These proposed refrigerators, it is urged by the fruit growers, should have a speed of from 12 to 14 knots. It is pointed out that few refrigerators of such speed now are afloat. The Porto Ricans argue that shipping from the United States to South America must pass through the tropics and that in doing so perishable products are delivered in variable in a partly damaged condition. They say also that refrigerators ships are needed to carry apples from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, to England and Scotland and that for lack of such ships, apples now suffer loss in transit. They estimate that the crops of orange, grapefruit and pineapples for the coming season probably will double that of last year and foresee a heavy loss unless adequate ships of an insulated type are provided to carry these crops.

TWO DAYS A WEEK OFF

For Writers on Three of the Leading Newspapers in London.

London, July 12 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—All the regular editors, special writers and reporters of The Times, Daily Mail and Evening News are to have two days each week for rest or recreation under the "five-day week" which Viscount Northcliffe is introducing in his newspaper properties.

The writing staffs of The Times and Daily Mail already have been reorganized on this basis and the system is to be extended to The News.

The same system is to be arranged in the near future for all others on these papers, including all members of the business staffs, the printing and mechanical forces. This is not possible at present on account of the scarcity of skilled labor.

Lord Northcliffe's view is that all men, especially those engaged in brain work, attain their highest efficiency by this division of work and recreation, and by a complete change at these regular and frequent intervals.

The chief rival of Lord Northcliffe in adherence to the theory of short hours and better work is the great soap magnate, Lord Leverhulme, formerly William Lever. His ambition is to have a working day of six hours for all his thousands of employees, and he has even hinted at a four-hour day as a possibility of the future.

FIUME COMMISSION INSTRUCTED

Before Starting to Investigate the Recent Disorder.

Paris, Thursday, July 10 (By the Associated Press).—The allied supreme council received today General Naulin of France, General Dirolabatt of Italy, Major General Sir H. E. Watts of England and Major General Charles P. Sumner of the United States, forming the commission to investigate recent incidents at Fiume. The commission will leave Paris tomorrow for the Adriatic. Afterwards the council heard Captain Andre Tardieu of France, on the question of the Austrian and Hungarian frontiers, and concluded its meeting with a discussion of the aerial convention. This, it will be recalled, was drafted by an international commission formed to study laws of aerial navigation, but certain delegations, notably the American and Japanese, needed supplementary instructions from their governments.

PARIS WAITERS QUIT WORK.

With Them Go the Cooks and Other Employees of Eating-Houses.

Paris, July 11.—Restaurant, hotel and cafe waiters, cooks and other employees have voted to strike, beginning this morning, and declare that the strike will continue throughout the celebration of peace day and Basile day if their claims are not immediately satisfied. They demand full application of the eight-hour day, a weekly day off and a substitution of a percentage on receipts for tips.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN CONFERENCE

Held By Italian Officials with Leaders of All Parties.

Rome, Thursday, July 10.—Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni held a most important meeting at the foreign office with leaders of the various political parties today. The attitude of the foreign minister at the peace conference relative to Italian aspirations was the matter under discussion. It is the feeling here that Signor Tittoni will need the support of all parties to master the situation.

BITTER TRADE BY JOHNSON

California Senator Says It-
aly Detests U. S., France
Secretly Despises Us

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
CALLED A TERROR

Address Was Delivered Be-
fore Large Audience
at Burlington

Burlington, July 12.—Taking the peace conference as an illustration of what may be expected of the league of nations, Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California in a "dynamic speech" delivered here at The Strong theatre last evening, sketched a vivid picture of the humiliation of America's idealism and altruistic aspirations by the other world powers. He was listened to by a large audience.

"On the 11th of November last," said the senator, "America, as no other nation on earth ever had done before, was respected, revered, and beloved. After six months of meddling and muddling in European and Asiatic controversies and contests over territory, the end of the peace conference finds Italy detesting us, France secretly despising us, England using us, and Japan bluffing us. They are all willing and anxious that we should have our league of nations, and willing and anxious, because of the same spirit which has ruled them in the peace conference.

The one going solvent concern nationally is about to enter into partnership with certain national bankrupts. We give of our assets, both moral and material, and assume a part of their liabilities. We do not need them as partners. They require us. They yield to us nothing; they can yield to us nothing. We give to them everything. We can protect our borders for centuries to come, just as we have in the century past. The Lord has given us our geographical isolation, and the Lord has denied just that thing to the different races of Europe. And, while our internationalists in behalf of the league of nations prate of the fact that we can not remain longer isolated, they forget that the geography of the situation remains immutable. Isolation otherwise, except to refrain from European entanglements or to indulge in European controversies and wars, has never existed, and, of course, never will exist. But, when distinguished gentlemen say that we can no longer remain in a position of splendid isolation and play our own part in the world, they forget all the events of the past century. We are in constant touch with all the world. We can, whenever we think it in consonance with humanity, go wherever we will and do whatever duty demands. Our position has been, and ought to be, the commanding one in all the world. And it is necessary, in order that we preserve this position and maintain ourselves, in order that we may succor the weak or rescue humanity to let ourselves irrevocably to the bankruptcy of the earth, or to enter into a confederation for the protection of their boundaries and the preservation of their territories.

"We have observed," continued the senator, "with astonishment and indignation, our country inextricably bound in the sordid, cunning secret and crafty designs of European and Asiatic governments. We would wish, if we could not stem the tide of greed and avarice, selfishness and sordidness, and stop the secret plotting and plunder, at least to be no part of it; to be ourselves again, with our ideals untarnished; to be just Americans."

Solemnly declaring that the proposed league would never prevent war, the senator from California said that it would "sanctify power in a new, a terrible and a sinister sense."

United States the Guarantor. He said that the league of nations was written around the one central idea, "that the great democracy of the United States shall guarantee and maintain the British empire's boundaries, with its seething millions of discontented peoples, the increased territories of France, the vastly extended boundaries of Italy, throbbing with revolution, and the rape of China by Japan."

Dwelling bitterly upon what he termed "the un-American article X" of the league covenant, the senator said that its mutual guarantee against "external aggression" would be construed to apply to internal revolutions and uprisings, just as a similar clause in the constitution of the Holy alliance was construed a century ago. He declared that Czar Alexander I of Russia, who proclaimed the Holy alliance, was "just as prolific in idealistic speeches and nebulous altruistic generalities as some of our modern statesmen."

"If any people with a perfect case for freedom should rebel," the senator added, "the advocates of the league of nations would enthusiastically rush in, because this is exactly the design of, the league of nations. To-morrow it may be Ireland, aided in small part from the SEVEN BARKS."

It may be possible that you don't know what SEVEN BARKS stands for, so we will enlighten you: It is a safe, remarkable remedy, made from the extracts of seven different kinds of roots and herbs, every one of which has great medicinal value, scientifically blended and for nearly 50 years has been a reliable remedy for indigestion, constipation, liver, kidney and stomach disorders.

SEVEN BARKS has never been extensively advertised, but has enjoyed a wonderful and steady sale for nearly a half century, and purely upon its merits.

SEVEN BARKS has saved thousands of families doctors' bills, as well as untold suffering. It is inexpensive, only 50 cents per bottle, and the dose is from 10 to 20 drops in a little water after meals.

There is hardly a family but what some member is more or less frequently troubled with biliousness, indigestion, liver or kidney trouble. If you have never tried SEVEN BARKS, do not fail to do so, and watch the rapid and wonderful results.

Don't put off asking your druggist for SEVEN BARKS: if he does not happen to have it, he will get it for you.—Adv.



We INSIST that JERSEY ICE CREAM be BETTER than the law requires

There are Federal and State laws which govern the manufacture of ice cream. These standards vary, according to the state in which they are put in force. And they are all very strict requirements.

But we go further than that.

Jersey Ice Cream

EXCEEDS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL
STANDARDS OF PURITY

That is merely one of many good reasons why you should insist upon having Jersey Ice Cream. Try it today, in bulk or Trip-Seal Bricks.

for sale by
Cummings & Lewis, Druggists
Barre, Vermont



Your dealer pays more for Jersey because he knows it is the best and will give you entire satisfaction in every respect.

outside, demanding that of which we have made a mockery—self-determination. Under our guaranty we must prevent it. And, parenthetically, I may remark that Ireland, it seems to me, is in the position of a litigant with a perfect case who can get no hearing. In a year hence stricken and cruelly despoiled Korea, or possibly even passive, humble, robbed, and weak China. And, whether it would be the one or the other the one or the other subject peoples rebelling, the purpose of the league of nations, under article X, is to use the great wealth, power, and blood of the great democracy of the earth to retain revolting peoples, without regard to the righteousness of their cause, within the governments and the powers from which they would be free. I wish that there were time to insert in full the various pronouncements of the allies of the last century, when, under the pretense of preserving peace, with the sword they destroyed freedom. If their various proclamations were recited to-day, and no indication given of the time of their issuance and the specific matters to which they relate, they would readily be ascribed to modern utterances of the advocates of the league of nations, and would be taken as a part of the discussions at Paris."

He said that the league of nations covenant had been drawn up in secrecy, that it violently wrenches this nation from its traditional policy, and that it commands "apparently for all time its blood and its bone."

"It was to be the apotheosis of idealism," he said. "It was to represent the triumph of right, the overpowering dignity of the conscience of mankind; it was to sound the knell for all time of selfish national ambition and aggression, of the tyranny of the strong over the weak; it was to realize the hopes, and the aspirations and the prayers of peoples; it would throttle forever the cunning, greed and avarice of diplomacy, and curb the grasping selfishness of power."

"Then he outlined what he termed 'the various phases of our disillusionment.' "Each milestone of the peace conference successively marks them," he declared. "The beautiful phrases of altruism and idealism were found, as has often been the case in the last few years, but mere words. They were never translated into deeds. And, ultimately, with the presentation of the covenant, came the shattering of all our fond hopes."

Monroe Doctrine Endangered.

The senator repeated his declaration that it was unthinkable that any American wrote article X, and characterized the amendment to the league covenant alleged to be designed to protect the Monroe doctrine as "a fraud, delusion and snare."

"It could not have been written with any other purpose than to destroy the Monroe doctrine," he said.

Analyzing the guarantees which will be exacted of the United States if it enters the league, Senator Johnson commented: "The sole reason whispered in fear, or ominously hissed to create fear in the rest of us, why the United States should become a world guarantor and underwrite the rape of China and the partition of hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory and the transfer of millions of human beings to England, France, Italy and Japan, is that by doing so the possibility of future war will be minimized, and there may be a greater sense of security in the possession by England, France, Italy and Japan of their newly acquired peoples and territories."

"But this argument in its last analysis means that United States power and treasure and blood will do for England, France, Italy, and Japan what otherwise they would be compelled to do for themselves. It means not the end of discontent or the cessation of war, for peoples held in cruel subjection like the Koreans or Chinese will ever be striving for their liberty and the self-determination for which we talked so much and did so little. It means that the great democracy of the world—our country—must not only continue a party to the denial of these peoples' rights whenever they are asserted, but to our diplomatic denial we will add denial economically and by force of arms, too."

In conclusion the senator summed up his opposition to the league as follows: "If the professions which have been uttered by respecting peoples were sincere if self-determination were honestly intended, if war were sought to be prevented under territorial gains safeguarded, this covenant would at some point have touched and recognized peoples. Instead of coming closer to those most concerned, the men and women for whom governments should exist, the league goes a step further from them. The representatives of ruling powers sit far away in secret. Not even is the Congress a part, nor does it have the right of knowledge or any check except that which our fundamental law may interpose—a frail and uncertain barrier in these days of constitution scoffers.

"The president will appoint as Ameri-

ca's member at the league his personal representatives, when he himself does not attend. The attitude of the gentleman on the other side of this chamber is that he may do with us as he wills, and presumably his representatives may do likewise, and a gentle inquiry as to what is intended for our people is treated as treasonable, but above all as partisan. There is control neither by Congress nor the people. Geneva in secret will render its decrees and the only province of our people will be their execution. There is to be a plebiscite or referendum in Schleswig, the Saar valley, and other places in due time. If those who wrote this document really wanted to prevent war, they would have permitted the men and women who must bear the burdens of war to determine by their votes whether or not there should be war. Of course, unless all the nations of the world agreed, this could not be done. It would manifestly be unjust for one nation to be compelled to resort to a referendum as to war while its antagonist, without a vote, proceeded to aggression. But here in a league are, or ultimately will be, all the nations of the earth. If every nation agreed to a referendum to its people before a declaration of war, people instead of rulers, humanity instead of power, would decide whether war should be fought, and only in the rarest instances would there ever be wars.

"Upon what theory do the gentlemen at Paris prate of self-determination, the rights of peoples, recognize the referendum in matters of intimate concern to peoples in small and isolated communities and deny the right when the decision means the very life of human beings? The answer is, this is not a league to promote peace, but to protect power. Those who advocate it dare not amend it so that the issue of war shall be made by the men and women who must fight and die for it."

"In a word, this league means that American boys shall police the world; that all the tottering nations of the earth shall be upheld by our blood and our honor; that Europe, Asia and Africa may draw upon us in their every dispute and quarrel; that our nation will be at the mercy of European and Japanese diplomats who never had and never will have any sympathy with our inspirations or our ideals; that we with our glorious past shall guarantee the territorial integrity of every country on earth and the bondage of every suffering people in anguish begging freedom; that we destroy our Monroe doctrine and submit controversies on the American hemisphere to determination by foreign powers. It means that I must abandon the lessons of my youth, which until this moment have been the creed of my manhood, of American ideals, American principles, and American patriotism; that I must deny the Americanism I taught my children, and that, under God's blessing, I hope to teach my grand children. It means the halting and betrayal of new world liberalism, the triumph of cynical old world diplomacy, the humiliation and end of American idealism."

"NO TREATING" ORDER REVOKED.

War Measure Has Been Eliminated by Liquor Control Board.

London, July 10 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—It is no longer against the law in England to buy a round of drinks, the liquor control board having revoked the "no treating" order, a war measure. It points out that the order wiped out the practice of treating and it expresses the hope that "the good sense of the community should suffice to prevent its revival, with the wasteful excessive drinking to which it leads."

ON THE LINKS AGAIN.

President Wilson Played Golf Good Part of Forenoon.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—President Wilson played his first round of golf today since his return from Paris. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, he left the White House early and remained on the links at a country club near Washington until well into the forenoon.

The Joy Of A Perfect Skin
Know the joy and happiness that comes to one who possesses a skin of purity and beauty. The soft, distinguished appearance it renders brings out your natural beauty to its fullest. In use over 70 years.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Solely for the Face
FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

Topics of the Home and Household.

Always boil new ironware before using it.

The process of creaming butter and sugar will be considerably expedited if the mixing bowl is warm. Either place it in the oven or rinse it with hot water and wipe dry.

Olive oil is apt to become rancid as the days grow warmer. This can be prevented if, after opening the oil, two humps of loaf sugar are added to each quart of oil. If you have purchased it in a can, pour it out in a glass jar and add the sugar.

Broiling Steaks.

Too often when we order a sirloin, porterhouse or tenderloin steak in a restaurant or hotel, we find these tender steaks have been toughened by improper cooking, says the Springfield Republican. The housewife also has this trouble very often during the first housekeeping years.

Do you ever have trouble in cooking steaks? Expensive, tender steaks should be broiled if possible. Steaks prepared in this way are less apt to be toughened, or to lose their delicious flavor than by any other method. The secret is to seal the juices in quickly.

Broiling—Expose the meat to the direct rays of the fire about three inches from the coals or from the flame of gas stove and turn every 10 seconds. When the meat is well seared on both sides, remove to a greater distance from the fire, and cook gently until done.

Pan Broiling—Cooking in a hot frying pan without addition of fat; chops as well as steaks are good cooked this way. Season after cooking.

There are a few things to be remembered in purchasing and broiling steaks. Select only steaks from a government inspected animal.

Have your frying pan, or broiler, very hot.

Never prick the meat with a fork to let out juices.

Sear over quickly at first to keep in the juice.

Serve very hot, season according to taste with melted butter or one of the various standard sauces, ketchup, Worcestershire or Chili sauce.

Paper Party Favors.

Party favors of paper are pretty, inexpensive and easy to make, and whether one is making them for a children's party, a cotillion or as luncheon or dinner party souvenirs, one can fashion favors that will be both appropriate and help out the color scheme of the table or room decorations.

If one wants to make containers for popcorn, salted nuts, little candies or other sweetmeats, there are all sorts of pleasing favors that can be made. Among these are cornucopias, boxes and baskets.

The cornucopia is best made from stiff paper in a color that carries out the idea of color scheme of the party. The cornucopia should either be firmly glued together on the one fold, several days ahead, so it will be dry and secure for holding the goodies, or should be sewed together with gaily colored baby ribbon or yarn in coarse basting stitches. A loop of ribbon to hang up the cornucopia adds to its attractiveness. Gilt stars or velvet cut-outs pasted on it are also pretty trimmings. Wall paper of small flowered patterns makes pretty cornucopias, as well as dainty boxes and baskets. Usually, however, it needs a stiff foundation of cardboard beneath to prevent its breaking.

Little boxes of assorted shapes, such as pill or powder boxes, are pretty favors to all who receive them. Cover neatly with flowered wall paper of dainty design. A handle added to any box will transform it into a basket. Handles may be made of braided tissue or crepe paper, ribbon or stiff wire, if made of the last they are prettier wound with either ribbon or paper. A fluffy bow of maline or tulle dresses up the basket considerably.

Baskets are artistic covered with fluted crepe paper; that is, crepe flared at both upper and lower edges by a gentle stretching out of the crepe wrinkles or with fringed tissue paper. Where rows and rows of fringed tissue paper are pasted on baskets a very dainty effect can be secured by pasting on alternating rows of white or of the same light color like pink, pale green or yellow. Long fringes are the most showy. Making very attractive boxes for favors is really only a matter of scissors, paper and library paste, which is quicker and better to use with thin paper than mucilage or glue.

A paper flower or two added to the handle or one side of the box favors is a pretty touch. A rosebud, violets or artificial cherries are all effective.

A boutonniere of artificial flowers or a single long-stemmed rose or a fluffy yellow chrysanthemum, all made of paper, are suitable favors for a dancing party or a luncheon, and pins should be provided so guests can pin them on. Another pretty way to make favors of paper flowers is to place a single flower stalk in a small cardboard flower pot with the top covered with tissue paper instead of soil.

Paper hats in a great variety of styles suitable for "kiddies and grown-ups, too," can be cleverly made from paper. Sometimes providing the material and making a prize contest for the "best millinery" will furnish jolly entertainment for a mixed party, for men usually prove either very smart or droll milliners. For children, soldier caps for the boys and sunbonnets for the girls are nice favors to give them just as they sit down to the table, for they enjoy wearing them so much on such occasions.

For grown-ups, exceedingly pretty hats of the garden or picture hat type can be fashioned from crepe and colored tissue paper, especially if inexpensive frames of wire or buckram, such as can be bought at the 10-cent store, are used. A wire frame covered with several thick layers of simple crepe tissue paper looks quite charming with a mere Alaskan bow of pink or blue tissue paper for trimming. Paper hat ornaments can be made without frames, but ordinarily brown wrapping paper, for stiffness, is a practical lining. Paper flowers, pompons and feathers are all effective hat trimmings.

The Hawaiian leis, to be worn as a long paper necklace, is another easily made party favor. Crepe paper cut in two-inch strips across the crepe and then gathered in the middle of the strip and twisted circularly into the roly shape of the leis and joined in as many lengths as needed, will make the showy necklace.—Springfield Republican.

Dorothy Sutor.

Poetry and Prose.

"Across the Alps lies Italy" may be a good graduating motto, but a high school class in Kansas chose this: "Beyond us lies the sawbuck and the washtub."—Boston Transcript.



Good Tire News Flies Fast

So wherever you go,
you hear it, "Good-
rich has THE
Tires."

Praise and enthusiasm over it is in the air. Dealers, chauffeurs, garage men, are talking it—passing along the message, "Goodrich is making the strongest, best tire the rubber industry has produced."

And Goodrich is. The triumph speaks in the figures on the Goodrich Square by which Goodrich asks you to judge Goodrich, and all other tires.

Square the price of any tire with the Goodrich List Price. Square the mileage backing it with Goodrich's More-Mileage Adjustment—6,000 miles for Fabrics—8,000 miles for Silvertown Cords.

That will tell you about tire values, and show you why thousands of tire users are flocking to share in the superb service of these big, husky, More-Mileage Goodrich Tires.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

ADJUSTMENT
Fabrics - 6,000 miles
Cords - 8,000 miles

SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

"BEST IN THE
LONG RUN"

